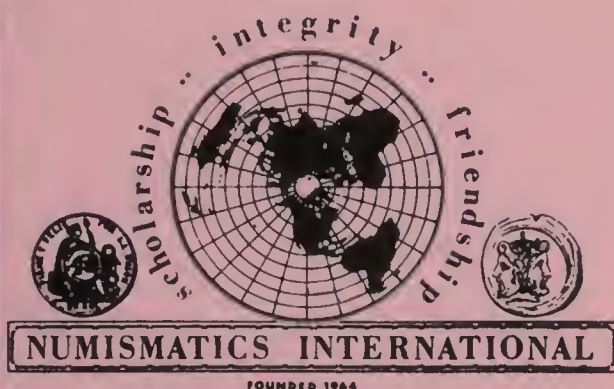


21 years of service to numismatics

MARCH 1986



Volume 20 Number 3 ISSN: 0197-3088 Price Two Dollars

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURES

An Introduction to Byzantine Coinage, No. 11, by I. C. G. Campbell -----	61
Cast One Cash Coins of Sinkiang with Mint Designations, or Similar to, Peking Mints, by Landon Ross -----	53
A Devotional Medal of St. Hilarion, Palestinian Anchorite, by Raymond J. Hébert -----	65
The "International" Belgian 2 Centimes, by Jeff Schwartz ----	68

DEPARTMENTS

Book Reviews -----	71
Contents of the NI Reference Collection -----	70
From the Mailbox -----	64
Identification, Please? -----	60
Member Notice Page -----	72

INSIDE N.I.

Donations Report -----	51
Librarian's Report -----	52
Membership Chairman's Report -----	51

OTHER ITEMS

An Aluminum Chinese Pattern, by N. G. Rhodes -----	69
Early Coinages of the Greek Colonies -----	69
A Machine Struck Cash of Ch'ien Lung, by N. G. Rhodes -----	67
Parthian Victory Coins -----	72
A Rare Sestertius of Septimius Severus -----	52

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PHILIP L. LAWRENCE
Chairman & Past-President
Phone - 214-690-9678

WM. B. THOMPSON
President

C.C. ANDREWS
Vice-President

ROSS SCHRAEDER
Secretary

CHARLES MUCHMORE
Treasurer

DON C. DOUGLAS
At-Large Director

ROBERT W. RICHTER
At-Large Director

WILLIAM E. BENSON
MARVIN L. FRALEY
ELMORE B. SCOTT
CARL YOUNG

KARY T. EDWARDS
JACK E. LEWIS
JOHN E. VANDIGRIFF

Past-Presidents

APPOINTED STAFF

Curator, NI REFERENCE COLLECTION
Philip L. Lawrence

Curator, JOHN GRAVES MEMORIAL
PAPER MONEY COLLECTION
David Block
P. O. Box 12473
Gainesville, Florida 32602

Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Marvin L. Fraley, N.L.G.
2813 - 57th St.
Lubbock, Texas 79413
Phone - 806-795-7623

Article Editor, *NI BULLETIN*
Fred Drost, N.L.G.
110 Ridgefield St.
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
Phone - 203-235-7565

Book News & Reviews Editor,
NI BULLETIN
David A. Coia
P.O. Box 02113
Columbus, Ohio 43202-0113

Article Abstractor, *NI BULLETIN*
Joseph Uphoff
La Jolla, California

Index Compiler, *NI BULLETIN*
Dick Schubert
Denver, Colorado

Publicity Chairman
Stuart T. Eisen
Phone - 301-530-5400

Librarian, NI BOOK LIBRARY
Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
30 Pleasant St.
Colebrook, N.H. 03576

Librarian, NI CATALOG SUB-LIBRARY
Donald H. Mead
323 N. Estelle
Wichita, Kansas 67214

Librarian, NI PERIODICAL LIBRARY
Jim Haley
P. O. Box 780
Bethlehem, New Hampshire 03574

Mail Bid Sales
Carl Young
P. O. Box 1836
Dallas, Texas 75221

NI Publications Chairman
Randolph Zander

N.I.C.E. General Chairman
Charles Muchmore, Jr.
P. O. Box 6094
Richardson, Texas 75080

Photographer, *NI BULLETIN*
Dick Hanscom
P. O. Box 2832
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Moderator, N.I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
William F. Spengler
2032 Ridgeway
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. All other correspondence should be mailed direct to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. Box 670013, DALLAS, TX 75367-0013

MEMBERSHIP FEE: Individual & Club Membership - \$15.00 Annually. Junior Membership (18 years of age and under) - \$10.00 Annually. Senior Membership (70 years of age and over) - \$10.00 Annually.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

March 1986 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by May 1, 1986, their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2161 Edward Moran, P. O. Box 1231, Rocky Point, N.Y. 11778
- 2162-MT Frank F. Gilboy, C.B.E., Botazo 129, Isla de la Palma,
P. Tenerife, Spain
(Columnarios of 1732-1772 of Mexico, Lima & Potosi,
Philippine Overstrikes of 1828-37, Medieval Venetian,
Unayad Dinars & Dirhems)
- 2163-MT Thomas Harvey, 1916 Drew Ave. S., Minneaoplis, MN 55416
(British East India Company, South Asia)
- 2164-MT Joseph M. Wunderl, 211 S. Irving St., San Angelo, TX 76903
(World Olympic Coins, Canadian Maritimes)
- 2165 Aaron C. Oppenheim, P. O. Box 709, Rockefeller Ctr. Sta.,
New York, New York 10185
(Middle East, Europe, England, Judiace)

REINSTATEMENT: The following member has complied with the By-Laws and is hereby reinstated to full membership:

- 1922 Tyge Sondergaard, Ved Aasen 71, 4700 Nastved, Denmark
(Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Spitzbergen)

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge the following donations received since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
COLES, Peter J.	\$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
DeGROOT, Paul	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
GRAY, J. C. G.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
KRANEVELD, Peter	5 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
LAWRENCE, Philip L.	\$300.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
NOLAN, John	\$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
NUQUIST, Andrew	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SINGER, Gordon A.	\$10.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
WEITZEL, L. R.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
WESTERGAARD, J. B.	\$5.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund

NVS = No Value Stated by donor.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

Jack E. Lewis

KAIM, REINHOLD. *Russische numismatik. Ein handbuch und typen-katalog von Peter dem Grossen bis zur Gegenwart.* Pub. 1968, 256pp, w/75 plates.

KAIM, REINHOLD. *Die Altrussische munzgeschichte und die pragungen von 1350-1700.* Two volumes.

Vol. 1 - Pub. 1979, 206pp, illus.

Vol. 2 - Pub. 1980, 400pp, illus.

Marvin L. Fraley

WOODSIDE, W. W. *Catalogue of East Indies estate tokens.* Pub. 1963, 89pp, illus. (Xerox copy of original text)

II. In addition to the above we would also like to thank Tom Higel, Bob Reis, John Pieratt and Anton Fox for their gifts and donations of funds and numismatic material to the Library.

III. In case the membership is curious as to the size of the NI Library there are about 2,180 *different* titles available. We are sorry that there is no library list but hope to correct this during the winter of 1986-87. In the meantime if you know the name of a book, just ask for it. If you have no specific books in mind, ask by subject. We are here to serve you.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Librarian

FINAL REMINDER TO VOTE FOR "BEST ARTICLE OF THE YEAR" FOR 1985

Ballots for the "Best Article of the Year" for 1985 must be postmarked by March 1, 1986 to qualify. The results of the voting will be published in the next issue.

A RARE SESTERTIUS OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS



Septimius Severus Sestertius, Rev.

On the reverse of a rare sestertius of Septimius Severus is shown the three Monetae, or female personifications of the Roman mint. Each of the three holds a balance in her right hand and a cornucopiae in her left, and each has a vase at her right foot, representing the three metals, gold, silver and bronze. The legend is "AEQVITATI PVBLICAE S.C.", meaning the equity of the sovereign to administer the affairs of the public with impartial devotedness to the interests of the people.

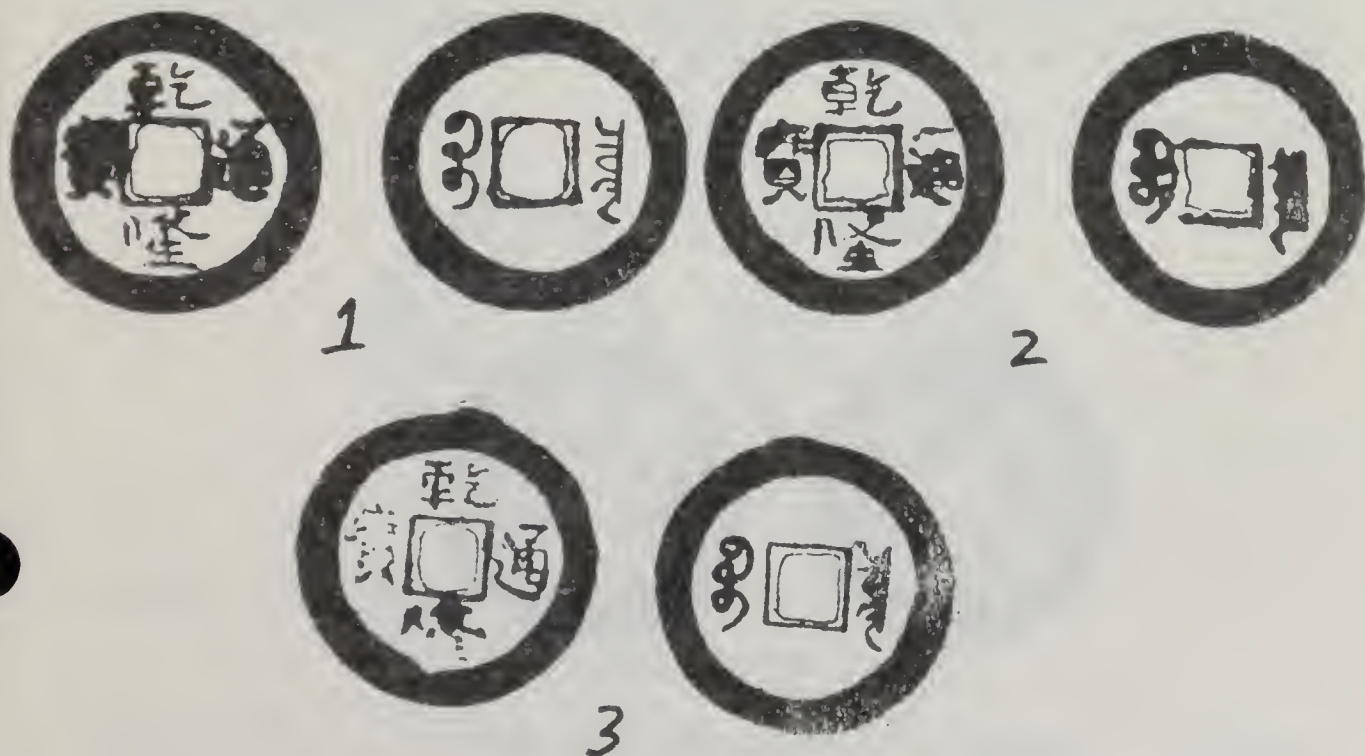
CAST ONE CASH COINS OF SINKIANG WITH MINT DESIGNATIONS, OR SIMILAR TO, PEKING MINTS

Landon Ross, Havana, Florida, NI #2103

Among the cast cash of Sinkiang or Chinese Turkistan, some of the least well-known are those coins made in imitation, either close or distant, of products of the Peking mints. They are not well cataloged, and very little is known regarding the details of their origin. This report will concentrate on listing and describing the known types, although some information and discussion of the origins of these relatively obscure coins will be presented.

The basic mint names involved seem to be, in Manchu, *chiowan* (the Board of Revenue) and *yüwan* (the Board of Works), both in Peking. Two other mints in China have Manchu names quite similar to these: *yuan* (the Yunnanfu mint in Yunnan) and *chuwan* (the Chengtu mint in Szechuan). It does not seem likely, though, that any resemblances of the Sinkiang cash to coins of these latter two mints are anything but coincidental.

The only accessible literature dealing with these pieces is *Hsin Chiang Ch'ing Ch'ien Pu* by Lan Chi-ts'ung and Ch'en Hung-hsi. This monograph will be abbreviated "LC", and any of the coins discussed below which are also found in that reference will be specifically noted.



Type 1

Obverse: Ch'ien Lung T'ung Pao

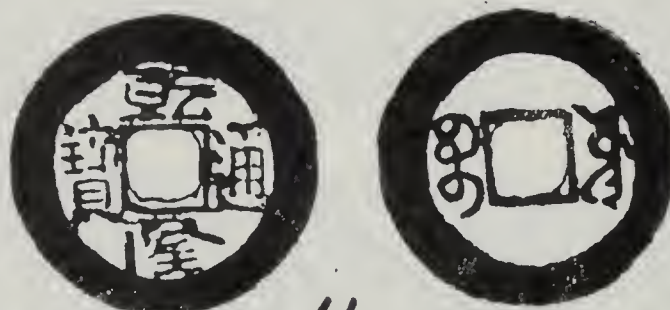
Reverse: Boo Chiowan

Figures: 1, 2, and 3 (LC1)

These are nicely made coins for Sinkiang, with a distinctive calligraphic style quite unlike the products of the Board of Revenue Mint.

Coins examined:	diameter (mm)	thickness (mm)	weight (gm.)	figure
	24.7	1.4	4.00	1
	24.2	1.2	3.40	2
	24.5	1.4	4.03	3
	24.2	1.4	4.21	-
	24.6	1.2	3.69	-
	24.5	1.2	3.38	-
	24.2	1.3	3.76	-

===



Type 2a

Obverse: Ch'ien Lung T'ung Pao

Reverse: Boo Yuwan

Figure: 4 (LC2)

These coins tend to be substantially more crude than those inscribed *boo chiowan*. The calligraphy is relatively coarse, but not greatly dissimilar to the analogous Peking issues.

Coins examined:	diameter (mm)	thickness (mm)	weight (gm.)	figure
	24.2	1.2	3.42	4
	24.1	1.2	3.00	-

===



5

Type 2b

Obverse: Ch'ien Lung T'ung Pao

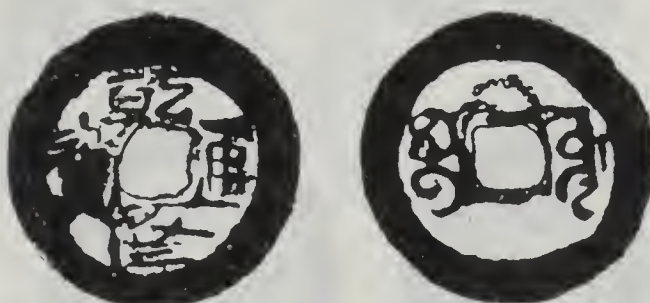
Reverse: Boo Yuwan plus crescent (concave outwards)

Figure: 5 (LC3)

The two specimens of this type which have been seen are similar to 2a, above, with somewhat the same type of calligraphy and manufactured in the same rough manner. Note that the character *lung* is of the *shan lung* style. This is a common feature of several Sinkiang cash of this emperor, and it is not known if there is any special significance to the modification.

Coins examined:	diameter (mm)	thickness (mm)	weight (gm)	figure
	24.9	1.4	4.21	5
	24.6	1.4	4.54	-

===



6

Type 2c

Obverse: Ch'ien Lung T'ung Pao

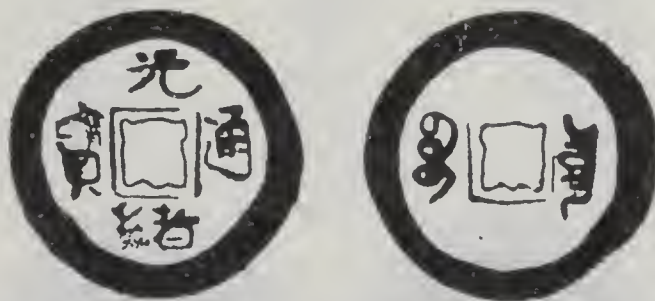
Reverse: Boo Yuwan plus crescent (concave inwards)

Figure: 6 (LC unlisted)

This coin is essentially the same as Type 2a with the addition of the inwards-directed crescent. The coin is in rather bad condition, and the crescent is very weakly delineated. It is possible that the extra mark is accidental.

Coins examined:	diameter (mm)	thickness (mm)	weight (gm)	figure
	24.2	1.5	4.24	6

===



7

Type 3a

Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao

Reverse: Boo Chiowan

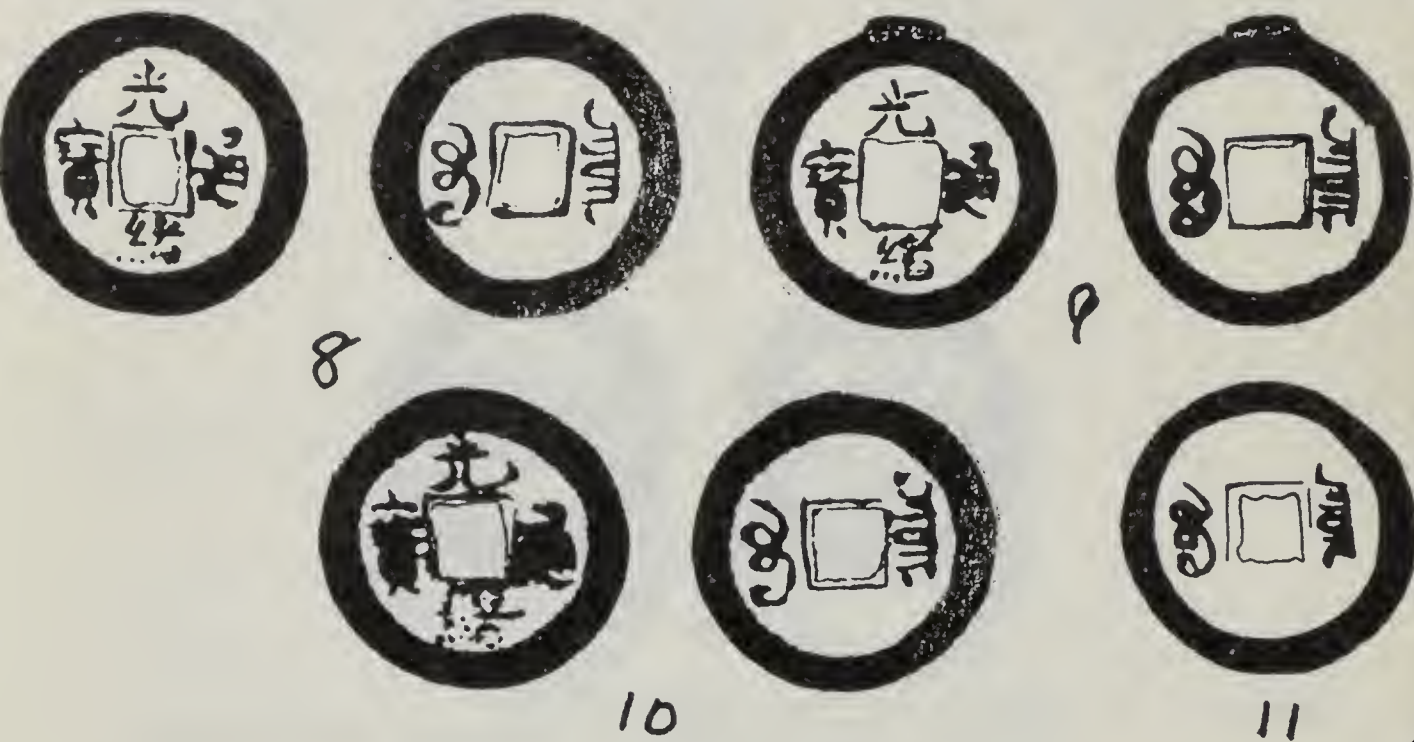
Figure: 7 ((LC218 and (?) 219)

This coin is the smallest in diameter of any of the pieces discussed

here. The calligraphy is fairly delicate and does not closely resemble that of the coin's Peking-made counterpart.

Coins examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	23.9	1.4	3.63	7

===



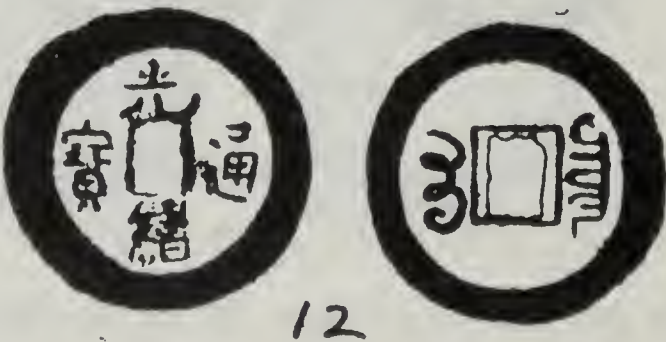
Type 3b Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao
Reverse: Boo Chiowan in mirror image
Figures: 8, 9 and 10 (LC unlisted)

These pieces may be the result of an unskilled coin-maker working with the mold rather than using a "seed" or "mother" coin. Figure 11 is an artificial mirror image of the reverse of the coin illustrated in figure 7, for comparison. They tend to be both smaller and lighter than other similar Sinkiang coins.

Coins examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	24.1	1.4	3.83	8

24.0	1.2	3.38	9
24.3	1.2	3.35	10
24.3	1.1	3.32	-

===



Type 3c Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao
 Reverse: Boo Chiowan ("Boo" in mirror image)
 Figure: 12 (LC unlisted)

This odd coin is not as readily explained as was Type 3b. The coin-maker managed to produce a literate "chiowan", but the "boo" has been rendered in mirror script. This coin is also small and light.

Coin examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	24.2	1.4	3.49	12

===



13



14



Type 4a Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao
 Reverse: Boo Chaun
 Figures: 13 and 14 (LC unlisted)

The reverse inscription of these coins is apparently meaningless. It could also be transliterated as "chion", "chaon", or "chiun". The calligraphy is quite variable, with characters ranging from small and delicate, similar to that of figure 16, to rather large.

Coins examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	25.0	1.1	3.05	13
	24.9	1.0	3.00	14
	25.1	1.3	3.68	-
	25.2	1.3	4.06	-
	25.1	1.1	3.28	-
	25.0	1.1	3.23	-
	25.2	1.3	4.27	-
	25.0	1.5	4.26	-
	25.0	1.1	3.06	-

===



15



Type 4b

Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao

Reverse: Boo Chaun rotated 180 degrees

Figure: 15 (LC unlisted)

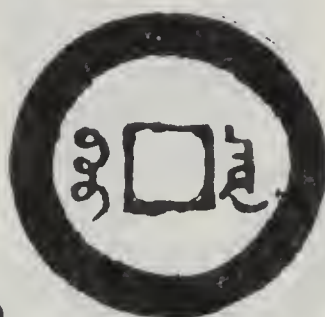
This is merely a rotated reverse variety of Type 4a. Rotated reverse coins, either 90 degrees or 180 degrees, are not as unusual among Sinkiang cash as they are among the normal Chinese issues.

Coin examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	24.4	1.2	2.93	15

===



16



17



Type 5

Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao

Reverse: Boo Yaun

Figures: 16 and 17 (LC unlisted)

This is essentially the same coin as Type 4. Only the first letters of the Manchu mint names differ. Since Manchu "y" and "ch" are similar, the difference may be unintentional on the part of the coin-makers. Both Types 4 and 5 are large relative to most other cash listed here. The calligraphy of the specimens of Type 5 coins examined is consistently delicate, with the characters "t'ung" and "pao" being relatively distinctive. Similar calligraphy does, however, occur among Type 4 coins. Possibly, the two types do not deserve separation.

Coins examined:	diameter	thickness	weight	figure
	(mm)	(mm)	(gm)	
	25.2	1.2	3.57	16
	25.2	1.3	3.96	17
	24.9	1.2	3.93	-
	25.1	1.2	3.37	-
	24.7	1.0	2.80	-
	24.8	1.1	3.80	-
	25.0	1.4	4.21	-

===



18



19



Type 6 Obverse: Kuang Hsu T'ung Pao
 Reverse: Boo Choan
 Figures: 18 and 19 (LC unlisted)

The inscription on these coins might also be transliterated as "chuan", "chuin", or "choin". As in Types 4 and 5, the meaning is unclear. Calligraphically, these coins are superficially similar to the coarser varieties of Type 4. The calligraphy is, however, relatively distinctive and consistent. Note, particularly, the width of the character "hsu" and the details of "t'sung".

Coins examined:	diameter (mm)	thickness (mm)	weight (gm)	figure
	24.7	1.4	3.82	18
	25.0	1.4	4.52	19
	24.3	1.1	3.11	-
	24.3	1.1	2.92	-
	24.6	1.4	4.04	-
	25.0	1.5	4.45	-
	24.6	1.2	3.21	-
	24.6	1.4	3.96	-
	24.7	1.2	3.62	-
	24.5	1.2	3.67	-
	24.7	1.7	4.80	-
	24.6	1.6	4.51	-
	24.2	1.1	3.18	-

Both the place and date of manufacture of the various issues described above are unknown. It seems certain, however, that they were made in Sinkiang, possibly at several locations. A number of lines of logic indicate this. First, all of the coins described here are made of red copper. Copper is unusual in Peking issues, which are almost all made of brass, but is the standard material for Sinkiang cash. Second, the calligraphy falls readily within the rather wide range of types known on Sinkiang coins, but is often quite atypical of cash from Eastern China. Third, the quality of manufacture of these pieces is less than would be expected for normal Imperial issues. Outer rims often vary in width around the coin circumference and inner rims are of very irregular thickness. Casting sprues are common. (See, for example, figures 3, 9, and 13.) Such irregularities are frequent among Sinkiang cash. Fourth, many of the coins described here are "errors" in some way: Type 3b - mirror image reverse; Type 4b - rotated reverse; Types 4, 5, and 6 - probably illiterate Manchu legends. Errors do occur on cash from other locations, but are certainly more frequent on Sinkiang issues. Finally, these coins reached the market as part of one or more groups, otherwise made up of standard Sinkiang coins which were purportedly taken from Sinkiang. None of these factors alone would be sufficient cause to be confident of the place of origin of these coins, but the combination surely indicates Sinkiang.

The problem of origin of these coins was also addressed by Lan and Ch'en. With respect to the Ch'ien-lung issues, they state (p. 11, author's translation): "It is said that in the very beginning Sinkiang Ch'ing Dynasty cash were cast at all locations and at every mint in imitation of the well-known mints of the Board of Revenue and Board of Works, but these were not accepted by the people of Sinkiang and were therefore discontinued." The origin of the Kuang-hsu boo chiowan coin (Type 3a) is also briefly addressed by Lan and Ch'en (p. 50) with the note that "reliable

information" is available to indicate Sinkiang as the source.

Some further information may be obtained from the metrological data already presented. The casting process involved in the production of cash coins is such that coin thickness, and therefore weight, can only be controlled in a very general way, and substantial variations are to be expected. Diameter, however, can be, and was, much more precisely regulated in terms of percent variation, and is thus of some value in assessing origins. That is, if two groups of coins which differ in terms of calligraphy or inscription are found to also have significant differences in mean diameter, the probability that they were manufactured at different times and/or places is substantially increased.

Comparisons of the means of the diameters of the various major types listed here, i.e., those with different numerical designations, were made using Student's t-test. On that basis, one can state with 95 percent certainty that four diameter groups can be separated: Types 1 and 2 combined; Type 3, Types 4 and 5 combined, and Type 6. The means of the diameters of the Ch'ien-lung types (1 and 2) cannot be distinguished, nor can those of the "chaun/yaun" types (4 and 5) of Kuang-hsu. This implies that the "Board of Works" and the "Board of Revenue" types of Ch'ien-lung may have been cast more or less simultaneously by the same authorities, a not unexpected finding. It also seems to strengthen the argument that Types 4 and 5, differing only by one very similar Manchu letter, may not deserve separate designations.

Given that these coins were manufactured in Sinkiang, the issuing authority remains unclear. The Imperial government in Peking would be most unlikely to have authorized such issues. However, it seems evident that they were, equally, not the product of casual counterfeiters for several reasons. In most, and possibly all, of these pieces, a "seed" coin seems to have been manufactured (of whatever quality), and the normal counterfeiting technique of using a good quality coin as a "seed" was not followed. The production of "seed" coins was not only well beyond the ability of most counterfeiters, but would also have usually led to a less acceptable product. It is particularly noteworthy that these coins are close in weight to their official equivalents, whereas counterfeits often weigh less than 2.5 grams. The most likely issuing authority was probably the local Sinkiang government (or governments), sufficiently distant from the seat of Imperial authority to be little concerned with the niceties of Manchu inscriptions, but yet sufficiently part of the economy to wish to issue coins in the Chinese pattern.

I would like to indicate my appreciation of Mr. Scott Semans for providing most of the coins discussed and illustrated here.

IDENTIFICATION, Please?

The following described piece was submitted by Peter Kraneveld. Can anyone help with identification?

Round bronze piece, 22mm in diameter. Obverse: Portrait facing left with star below truncation. MAXI to left of portrait and MUS to right. Reverse: Shield center (worn smooth) with star at bottom tip. Legend around - NON·PLUS·ULTRA.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

No. 11 - CONSTANS II (641-668)
(Actually Constantine III)

Historical records of this reign are so erratic and scanty that we do not even know the name of his wife; or why he was commonly called Constans, or why he had killed his only brother, Theodosius.

He was a sound administrator, a competent ruler and apparently, a most unpleasant person, certainly cordially disliked in his capital. He was 11 years old when he succeeded and for his early years the Senate ruled, which may have started the dislike for him. It passed an edict in his name for bidding discussion of the Nature and the Will of Christ. It did so in a very laudable attempt to lessen religious rivalries and hatred. Instead it added hatred for the emperor.

It was a tough reign as the Moslems finished the conquest of Egypt (the Empire's richest province) and built a fleet strong enough to challenge Byzantine supremacy at sea. Eventually in 656 the emperor made a truce with them. Meantime he had put down revolts in North African and Italy. He then continued the thematic organization of his Eastern territories - combined military and civil ruler - before turning to the Slavs in the Balkans. Here he had much success and following the old Roman practice, had many Slavs serve in his armies.

In 662 he left Constantinople and eventually settled in Syracuse (Sicily) which he never left. When he sent for his family the Senate refused to let them go fearing he planned to transfer the capital. At 39 he was assassinated by his bathroom attendant in the hot bath at Daphne, reasons unknown.

The Coinage

His regnal years were 1/27, beginning with his accession in 641, year 1 being a 15th Indiction, the rest being Indictions 1/15, 1/11.

Constantine IV was made Augustus in 654 and the next two sons, Heraclius and Tiberius, in 659, so his later coins have a multiplicity of figures and sometime can be confused with those of his father.

He had only 7 mints and of these Alexandria very briefly because of its loss to the Moslems; Syracuse on the other hand became much more plentiful. There are several uncertain ones.

His coinage is very abundant and the copper is worse than that of his father, Heraclius. It is crude and frequently overstruck on earlier issues. His mints made more use of standing figures and though sometimes shown with no beard, many of his coins are obvious because of the very long beard and fancy moustache. A minor departure in style is the piercing of the pellets used as eyes.

Beside the $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma\ \alpha\delta\iota\kappa\tau\alpha$ on the silver, a new legend $\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\ \nu\iota\kappa\alpha$ ("By this sign, conquer") - which is first said to have appeared to Constantine the Great - appears on the copper coins. However, many have no

legend at all (no room) or else the legend is partial and illegible.

The obverse title is DN. CONSTANTINVS PP.AV., or shortened forms. Hence the puzzle of the name "Constans II".

Two monograms are sometimes used:


(a)


(b)

It is also possible to decide that certain of the restrikes are made on a specific series of coins of earlier reigns.

The Coins

GOLD: The gold of this reign is very prolific, not just for Constantinople but for Carthage and Syracuse. There are so many varieties, given the money, one could build a very interesting collection of the gold alone. OFFICINAE A to I have been noted but vary very greatly with the different issues. The main variations depend chiefly on the number of figures represented; where the reverse has three standing, there is room neither for the Cross Potent nor any legend.

CONSTANTINOPLE: Solidus (Seaby lists 936/76), 1t wt solidi, 23 and 20 siliquae, the latter extremely rare. Semissis, tremissis. These are exactly the same as those of Constantine IV, though those of Constans are better produced.

CARTHAGE: Solidus (small modules and very thick - a much earlier characteristic of the coinage of Alexandria), semissis, tremissis.

SYRACUSE: Solidus (Nos. 1067-87, Seaby), semissis, tremissis.

ROME: Solidus, tremissis.

RAVENNA: Solidus, tremissis.

UNCERTAIN MINTS: Italian - solidus, tremissis.



Solidus, Const.



*Solidus
Constans & Constantine*



Semissis, Const.



*Solidi
Miscellaneous family groups*



*Solidi, Carthage
Small module*



*Tremissis
Rome*

SILVER: Most of the silver is poorly struck and rare.

CONSTANTINOPLE: It alone struck the exceedingly rare Ceremonial Miliarese (4 - 4.5 grs.). The normal, early hexagram, showing Constans beardless, also is very rare.

THESSALONICA: If the attribution is correct, poorly struck and the legend fragmentary.

CARTHAGE: A small $\frac{1}{2}$ siliqua (0.5-0.6 grs.) only.

ROME: A small $\frac{1}{4}$ siliqua (0.3-0.4 grs.).

RAVENNA: A small $\frac{1}{4}$ siliqua (0.3-0.4 grs.).



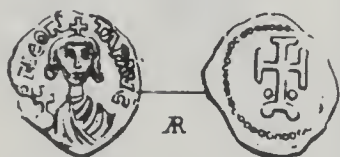
*Ceremonial
Miliarese,
Con. (Rev.)*



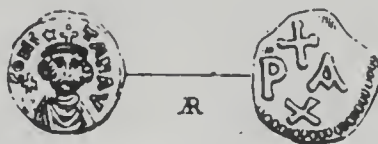
*Hexagram,
Con.*



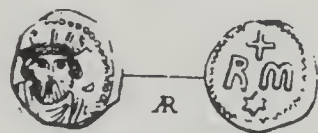
*Family Hexagram,
Con.*



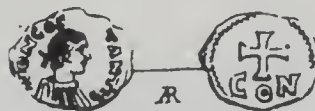
*$\frac{1}{2}$ Siliqua,
Carthage*



*$\frac{1}{2}$ Siliqua,
Carthage*



*$\frac{1}{4}$ Siliqua,
Rome*



*$\frac{1}{4}$ Siliqua,
Ravenna*

COPPER: Badly struck, often overstruck, varying weights and poor condition generally. Often no legend, no room with multiple figures.

	Const.	Thess.	Carth.	Syr.	Rav.	Naples	Alex.	Uncertain
Follis	x	x	x	x	x			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Follis	x		x	x	x	x		x
12 N							x	
10N	x		x	x				

The coppers are so varied that it is impossible in a small space to go into any details other than the following selection. For more details see the Dumbarton Oaks Catalogue.



*Follis,
Thess. (?)*

*Follis
Carthage*



*Follis,
Sicily*



*1/2 Follis,
Carthage*



*1/2 Follis, Syracuse
Monogram reverse*



*12 N, Alexandria
Large module*



*10 N, Rev.
Carthage*



*10 N,
Syracuse*

FROM THE MAILBOX

Additional Music Year coins in circulation

Regarding the back page filler article (January, 1986) on the European Music Year coins, while in Germany and Switzerland last October my wife picked up the following two coins for me.

- Germany - 5 Mark in Cu/Ni dated 1985F
"European Year of Music" in German on face of coin, lettered edge.
- Switzerland - 5 Francs in Cu/Ni dated 1985
"European Music Anniversary" in German on face of coin, lettered edge.

A DEVOTIONAL MEDAL OF ST. HILARION, PALESTINIAN ANCHORITE

Raymond J. Hébert, Rockville, Maryland, USA

The subject of this paper is an oval bronze devotional medal 27 x 40 mm with transverse loop to which is affixed a chain with beads. The fabric seems to be Italian.¹



The obverse depicts a standing haloed and bearded male figure wearing a long cloak looking half right, his right arm extended across his chest, and holding in his left hand the crosier of a mitred abbot. At his feet, to the left of the crosier the abbot's mitre. To the right in the background is a tree. The

marginal legend which begins at 9:00 o'clock reads S.ILA/R.YON.ARB. The number 17078 in India ink may be a catalogue number of a previous owner.

The reverse depicts two standing haloed and bearded male figures looking left and downward at a haloed female figure reclining and looking left and upward. Around the waist of the figure to the far left is a belt of what may be bells and a string of beads. The marginal legend which begins at 8:00 o'clock reads S.ROMANA.S.NONNO.MO.S.PELAG.PEN.²



1. I am indebted to my friend, Señor Leopoldo Cancio, for having allowed me to study and describe this interesting numismatic specimen from his collection.

2. Kuncze (333), lists only two reverses for Hilarion or Illaryon: (1) Macarius, and (2) Magdalene.

St. Pelagia (Margarita, Marina) of Antioch, whose date in the Roman calendar is October 8, may appear in Christian art in a baptismal font, where St. Nonnus, who died in 458 and whose date in the Roman calendar is December 2, baptizes her. She is the patroness of penitents and actresses. She may be depicted in Christian art as praying before a crucifix in a cell or cave; discovered by monks at her death to be a woman, her body being brought in procession to Jerusalem; or listening to St. Nonnus preaching.

St. Hilarion is sometimes portrayed as an old hermit mounted on an ass and driving off the devil, a dragon, or a basilisk with the Sign of the Cross.³ He may also appear with a pile of wood near him, clad in skins, holding an hour glass or a book with the legend Quid est o anima mea quid dubitas, roughly translated as "Oh my soul, why is it that I have these doubts?"

St. Hilarion was a fourth century ascetic who was born circa 291 at Tabatha, a town about 5 miles from Gaza in southern Palestine, and who died circa 371 on the island of Cyprus. His parents, who were pagans, sent him to study with a grammarian in Alexandria where he frequented Christian schools and as a result was baptized in 306. As the fame of St. Anthony of the Desert⁴ was widespread in Egypt at this time, Hilarion visited him in the desert and determined to become an ascetic himself.

He returned to his native land in 307 -- his parents had died -- and divided his inheritance amongst his brothers and the poor, then he left for a desert site 7 miles from Maiuma near Gaza, on the road to Egypt. At that time this feeble and delicate boy was only 15, nevertheless he submitted himself to the utmost hardships. He cut his hair only once a year and wore his clothes until they were in rags. A mat of rattan served as his bed and his meals consisted of wild fruits and vegetables, herbs and raw roots. He fasted quite often. The quality of his life attracted other disciples. From time to time he would send them out to found monasteries in Palestine or Syria. However, little is known about the organization of these groups. He visited them periodically. He also visited Egypt to assist in the anniversary celebration of St. Anthony's death and returned from there with the gift of miracles.

According to the the hagiographer's, he stopped at Aphrodite (Kom Ishqan in Egypt) which had suffered a drought for three years. His prayers brought rain but also a plague of venomous reptiles and insects. Again his prayers were successful in ridding the countryside of this curse. Hilarion, awakened by a dream, fled assassins sent from Gaza and went to Alexandria where he took refuge in the Libyan deserts. Despairing of remaining unknown, he went to Sicily but his miracles were recognized there also. From there he went to Epidaure (today Ragusa) in Dalmatia. Venerated there also,

3. See the detail of the fresco by the 14th century Sienese artist Pietro Lorenzetti reproduced on page 1112 of the Catholic Encyclopedia.

4. See R. J. Hébert, "An Armenian Antonine Devotional Medal," Armenian Numismatic Journal, X: 3 September 1984, 30-32.

he fled with his disciple Hesychius by night to Cyprus where he hid himself in an arid area near Paphos. However, even here people came from everywhere seeking to be cured. He spent the rest of his life there curing people and expelling demons, dying at the age of 80. Hesychius brought his corpse to Palestine and buried it near Maiuma. The Roman Catholic church honors St. Hilarion on October 21. He has been especially venerated in Cyprus, Palestine, Venice, Pisa, and France.

This rare piece is an interesting reminder of an important figure in the early years of the Roman Catholic church.

A MACHINE STRUCK CASH OF CH'IENT LUNG

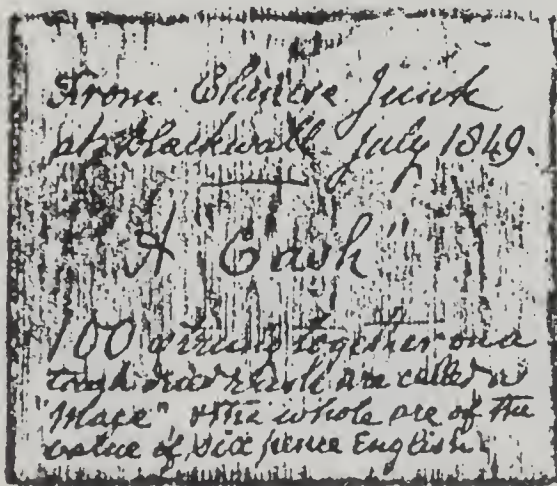
N. G. Rhodes, Kent, England, NI #927



The brass cash illustrated to the left appears, at first sight, to be that most common of Chinese cash, the Peking Board of Works mint, of Ch'ien Lung (1736-95). However, on closer examination, the coin has clearly been machine struck, rather than cast, and has an

extraneous little stroke below the T'ung on the obverse.

The explanation can be found written on the piece of paper to which the piece is still attached by string and contemporary sealing wax, which is illustrated below and reads:



From Chinese Junk
at Blackwall. July 1849.

A "Cash"

100 strung together on a tough dried rush are called a "Mace", & the whole are of the value of six pence English.

The Chinese junk that arrived at Blackwall, on the River Thames in London created quite a stir, as it was the first such junk ever to be seen in Europe. Small medalettes were struck, and all sorts of souvenirs were produced to sell to the tourists who came flocking to see the sight. Clearly the ship did not carry enough brass cash to satisfy the London souvenir hunters, and some enterprising fellow must have produced dies and struck his own faithful copies!

THE "INTERNATIONAL"

BELGIAN 2 CENTIMES

Jeff Schwartz, Nijmegen, Holland, NI #1534

For over fifteen years I have been teaching English, first in Germany and now in The Netherlands. Often enough pupils have shown me coins they have found in the ground. In both countries the Belgian 2 centimes is well-represented in these finds. A couple years ago I learned part of the reason.



*Obverses of the Belgian 2 centimes of Leopold I and II
with the reverse of the issue of Leopold II*

When Belgium became independent of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, in the 1830's, the Dutch coppers in circulation, Craig 71 and 72 (1/2 and 1 cent respectively) were recoinaged as 1 and 2 centimes and continued to be struck at the same size and weight and in the same metal, pure copper. (The Crowned W obv./Shield Reverse. A.Ed.) The Belgian Franc was established as the equivalent of the French Franc and had the exchange rate of roughly 0.47 Dutch Gulden. Because the Dutch-Belgian border after 1836 was quite easy to cross, Dutch employers began importing the Belgian 2 centime pieces in quantity to pay their workers with instead of Dutch 1 cent pieces. They were thus able to save roughly 6% on their labor costs.

There were protests in this country. In 1860, 1 cent trial pieces were struck in bronze and nickel, but these were never put into circulation. In 1863 the Dutch government unsuccessfully attempted to crowd out the "intruder" by a large emission of copper 1 cent pieces.



Dutch denominations and types used in the recoinage of the late 1870's.

Finally the decision was made to replace the entire copper coinage with smaller bronze 1/2 and 1 cent pieces and new 2 1/2 cent pieces, beginning in 1877. The Belgian coins then disappeared from circulation in this country. With no export market here, Belgium coined no further 2 centime pieces between 1877 and 1901.

Can any NI member finish this article and explain why this Belgian coin circulated in northwestern Germany???

AN ALUMINUM CHINESE PATTERN

N. G. Rhodes, Kent, England, NI #927



The aluminum piece illustrated above appears to have escaped the attention of the standard cataloguers of Chinese coins. It appears to be a pattern for a 4 cash of Canton mint, of the Kuang Hsu era (1875-1908), but the calligraphy is rather poor and has several errors. The piece was certainly not made in China, but I can make no suggestion as to where it might have been struck. The Chinese characters on the reverse are "T'ien" (Heavenly) at the top, and "Sze" (Four) upside down, below.

Has anyone else seen such a coin, and can we say whether it was a real pattern, or merely a privately made fantasy piece?

EARLY COINAGES OF THE GREEK COLONIES



Metapontion Silver Stater

Sybaris Silver Stater

The Greek colonies in south Italy were striking beautiful silver coins on a regular basis two and a half centuries before Rome got around to issuing its first silver coin. Rome's first silver coins were struck in 269 B.C. even though Rome had been founded almost 500 years before in 753 B.C.
(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays; or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (---) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

TOGO Y1 - 1925; Y2 - 1924; Y3 - 1924; Y6 - C.

TONGA: Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C; Y8 - C; Y9 - C; Y9a - C; Y10 - C; Y10a - C; Y11 - C; Y13 - C; Y18 - C; Y19 - 1968; Y20 - 1968; Y24b - C; Y24c - C; Y25b - C; Y25c - C.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Y1 - C to 1970, 1973; Y2 - 1966, 1967; Y3 - C to 1972 X (1967); Y4 - 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972; Y5 - 1966; Y7 - C.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA: Y1 - C.

TUNISIA: C114a - C; C115 - 1275; C173 - 1289; Y12 - C; Y13 - 1310; Y14 - 1308, 1309; Y27 - 1914, 1916, 1917; Y28 - 1908, 1911, 1916, 1917; Y29 - 1921; Y30 - 1916; Y31 - 1916; Y34 - 1918, 1920; Y34a - C; Y35 - CX (1918); Y36 - 1920; Y37 - 1941, 1945; Y38 - CX (1926); Y39 - C; Y46 - CX (1933); Y47 - CX (1933); Y48 - CX (1931); Y58 - Y62 - C; Y63 - 1954; Y65 - 1950; Y67 - C; Y68 - C; Y69 - C; Y70 - C; Y71 - C; Y72 - C; Y73 - C; Y74 - C.

TURKEY: C201a - C; C267- 4; C283b - 21; C284 - 15; C284b - 20; C285 - 16; C285a - 20; C286 - 20, 21; Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C; Y8 - 1; Y23 - 3; Y24 - 25; Y25 - 26; Y32 - 20, 33; Y33 - 8, 11, 33; Y43 - CX (2,7); Y44 - CX (3); Y44a - 7; Y45 - CX (2, 5); Y46 - 4; Y46a - 8; Y48 - 4; Y49 - 4; Y58 - C; Y68 - 1341; Y68a - C; Y69 - 1341; Y69a - C; Y70 - 1340; Y70a - C; Y71 - C; Y71a - 1928; Y87 - 1935; Y88 - 1942, 1943; Y90 - 1942; Y91 - CX (1940); Y92 - CX (1946); Y93 - 1948, 1949; Y94 - 1948, 1949; Y95 - 1949, 1955; Y96 - CX (1955); Y97 - 1948, 1955, 1956; Y98 - 1947; Y99 - 1947; Y110 - C; Y111 - CX (1967); Y111a - 1972; Y112 - CX (1959, 1961, 1968); Y112a - 1972; Y113 - CX (1966); Y113a - 1969, 1970; Y113 - 1971, 1972; Y114 - CX (1959, 1961, 1963); Y114a - 1969, 1970, 1972; Y115 - 1960, 1961, 1962, 1965; Y115a - 1970, 1972; Y116 - C; Y117 - C; Y117a - C to 1971 X (1968); Y118 - 1971; Y118a - C.

TURKS & CAICOS IS.: Y1 - C.

TUVALU: Y1 - 1976.

UGANDA: Y1 - 1966; Y2 - 1966, 1968; Y3 - 1966; Y4 - 1966; Y5 - 1966, 1968; Y6 - C; Y7 - C.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y6 - C.

URUGUAY: Y6 - C; Y15 - 1909; Y16 - 124, 1936; Y16a - 1946, 1947; Y17 - 1924, 1941; Y17a - 1946, 1951; Y19 - C; Y25 - C; Y28 - C; Y29 - C; Y30 - C; Y31 - 1953; Y33 - C; Y34 - C; Y35 - C; Y36 - C; Y37 - C; Y38 - C; Y40 - C; Y41 - C; Y42 - C; Y43 - C; Y45 - C; Y46 - C; Y47 - C; Y48 - C; Y49 - C; Y54 - C.

VATICAN. Papal States - Roman Republic: C21 - C; C23 - C. Papal States: C70a - C; C74 - 1778. (To be continued next month).

BOOK REVIEWS

Bernard Villalagos Vega. *BANCOS EMISORES Y BANCOS HIPOTECARIOS EN COSTA RICA: 1850-1910*. San Jose, 1981; notes, index, bibliography, softcover.

This excellent and detailed book is divided into five chapters covering: The National Bank of Costa Rica, The Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, The National Bank of Costa Rica during the period of Tomas Guardia Gutierrez, The Oto-Ortuño Contral, and "El Talon de Oro".

There is a lot of information here for the researcher willing to spend the time to reclaim it. The book is not easy to read because it is filled with intricate details buried deep in the text. Nevertheless, little has been done in any language on this period in Costa Rica, so the serious specialist will be forced to purchase this work - if he can find it.

EL BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA EN SU 75^o ANIVERSARIO: 1891-1966. Buenos Aires, 1970; 370 pages, index, bibliography; many illustrations including several of early banknotes. This massive hardcover book measures about 9½ x 11 inches.

Primarily a history of the bank in the period indicated, the book includes many details of interest to the notaphile. The illustrations of banknotes will be of particular interest. For the serious specialist or lover of fine books it would be a valuable acquisition.

EL BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA EN SU CINCUENTENARIO: MCCMCCI MCMXLI. Buenos Aires, 1941; approximately 400 pages and dozens of illustrations of banknotes; includes many tables and actual facsimiles of early documents; softcover.

This book is far more useful to the notaphile and presents much more actual historical information related to banknotes than the history which was released by the bank twenty-five years later in 1966. The host of illustrations makes it very interesting. It is a must for the serious specialist.

J. A. Perez-Anuchastegui and Jorge Luis Cesaeni. *LA NUMISMATICA COMO CIENCIA AUXILIAR DE LA HISTORIA*. Buenos Aires: Instituto de Numismatica e Historia de San Nicolas de los Arroyos, 1985, 24 pages; softcover.

The title of this work translates as "Numismatics as an auxiliary science of History". The text is in Spanish, and although useful and extremely well done, it is simply too difficult for the non-Spanish speaker unless he is willing to devote a large amount of time to it. The eight chapters translate into English as follows: I.

Epistemological Foundation; II. Delimitation of the Field of Numismatics; III. The Origin of Money; IV. The Heuristic Problem; Fortunate Encounters & Finds; Treasures; V. Diagnosis and Reasoning; VI. Critical Morphology or "Authenticity" - Falsifications; VII. Semantics of Money; and VIII. The Historian and the Numismatist.

The book is available from Dale Seppa, 103 Sixth Avenue North, Virginia, MN 55792. \$4.00 postpaid in U.S.

Information for the above four books
from Dale Seppa.

PARTHIAN VICTORY COINS



The Parthian victory claimed by Caracalla on the reverse of coins issued by him in 217 A.D. was won by deception. Caracalla deceived the Parthians by suggesting a marriage by him to the daughter of Artabanus, king of the Parthians. Even this marriage scheme is alluded to on coins he issued. While the dubious Parthians were preparing to receive him, Caracalla routed their army and sacked Ctesiphon and claimed his victory.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Frank M. Orlowski, 303 - 19th St. S.W., Austin, MN 55912: Trade lists of foreign coins exchanged. Would like to mail trade with other members. Your list for mine.

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: Need copies of any of the Paris Mint Rapport Des Monnaies et Medailles 1879 to 1947. Please state price of Rapport year. Will pay postage both ways to borrow on loan. Thanks.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.